The People's Korea

No. 1,325 EVERY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1987 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

45th Birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il Celebrated at Home and Abroad

See Feature Articles Commemorating Secretary's 45th Birthday on Pages 2-3

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, meets his 45th birthday on Feb. 16.

His 45th birthday was warmly celebrated not only in Korea but in various countries of the world.

Secretary Kim Jong Il who has acquired all the qualities and qualifications the successor needs is regarded as the sole successor to President Kim Il Sung.

Last year, President Kim Il Sung said for the first time officially that "Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause." **(From the text of his lecture entitled "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea," published on May 31, 1986)**

In the past five years or so, the Korean people have had more access to the Secretary's works and books introducing his exploits and personality.

Some 100 kinds of booklets, collections of his works have been published by the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House.

Furthermore, over 400 kinds of books introducing his great feats and noble virtues have been published by various publishers in Pyongyang.

They include "On the Juche Idea", "People's Leader", "Let Us Bring About a New Upswing in the Creation of Revolutionary Literary and Art Works" and "On Popularizing Sports and Rapidly Developing Sports Technique."

Seoul Urged to Accept Proposal

Li Gun Mo, premier of the Administration Council, and O Jin U, minister of the People's Armed Forces, of the DPRK, on Jan. 30 sent the second letter to the prime minister and defence minister of south Korea.

The DPRK had requested the south Korean side, through a telephone message, to take over the letter on Jan. 28, but the south Korean side replied it would receive it on Jan. 30. So the letter was handed over to it on Jan. 30 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

The letter, which was addressed to south Korean premier Ro Sin Yong and defence minister Li Gi Baek, informed them that the DPRK was "going to give your side a period of 20 days henceforth, considering it necessary to give it again time enough to examine our peace proposal in earnest", criticizing the Seoul side's rejection of the DPRK's proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks.

"And we leave it to your side to decide the first date and time to open the north-south high-level political and military talks after studying our proposal in this period," the letter stressed. It also called on south Korea to "cancel the plan for the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises incompatible with dialogue, detente and peace."

Earlier on Jan. 11, the premier and defence minister of the DPRK sent to the south Korean counterparts a letter containing a proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech at the First Session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly at the end of last year.

The south Korean authorities, however, rejected the proposal calling it "propaganda," after putting off receiving the letter for several days.

The recent proposal of the DPRK for holding high-level talks has won world-wide support, including China and the Soviet Union.

Talks between the north and the south of Korea have been cut off since February last year, when the DPRK cancelled all the dialogues in protest against the Team Spirit 86 joint military exercises.

U.S. Told to Cancel Team Spirit 87

Major General of the Korean People's Army Li Tae Ho, senior member of the KPA-CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission, on Jan. 28 protested the plan of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army to stage massive Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises from Feb. 19 and strongly demanded its immediate cancellation.

In his letter to Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy William T. Pendley, senior member of the American side to the MAC, Major General Li criticized the Team Spirit 87 war games as "a preliminary war" and "nuclear test war" designed to make an attack on the DPRK and the socialist countries in Asia by quickly transporting to south Korea huge numbers of U.S. armed forces from Asia and Pacific regions as well as from the continental United States.

Referring to the deployment of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of different kinds and the means of their delivery in south Korea as well as the introduction of "Lance" nuclear missiles near the Military Demarcation Line, the Major General of the Korean People's Army said, "Your side is going to hold the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises, war games designed to perfect the way of using mass-destruction weapons, which shows your side's nuclear war provocation machination has been further approaching a dangerous stage."

Recalling the DPRK's past efforts for peace, such as unilateral suspension of large-scale military exercises since Feb. 1 last year and measures of sending over 150,000 People's Army men from front areas to economic constructions, he called for the U.S. and the south Korean side to cancel the plan of joint military exercises.

"This constitutes an over challenge to our people and to world peace-loving people who are making every effort for the ease of tension on the Korean Peninsula and for the peaceful reunification," he warned.

Meanwhile, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Jan. 30 said in a signed article, "The Team Spirit 87

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Moscow Denounces War Game

The Soviet foreign ministry spokesman on Jan. 29 denounced the plan for the Team Spirit 87 U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises at a press conference.

According to a Tass report, the statement of the spokesman said:

The Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea are the biggest demonstration of armed forces directly near the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in peace time.

The Soviet Union denounces this provocative act of the U.S. forces and the south Korean army in the south of the Korean Peninsula and considers that it is a move to heighten the international tensions in that region and wreck the possibility of dialogue between the north and the south of Korea.

Reagan Fails to Keep Promise of Opposing Dictatorship

Two international human rights groups said on Feb. 2 that the U.S. government had failed to live up to its promise of opposing right-wing dictatorship abroad in countries like south Korea and South Africa.

The groups said President Ronald Reagan deserved praise for intervening in Haiti and the Philippines last year to help ease out dictators Jean-Claude Duvalier and Ferdinand Marcos.

But since then, they said, the United States "has vigorously opposed most, but not all, tyrannies of the left, and has provided varying degrees of support to most, but again not all, tyrannies of the right."

The criticism was contained in a review of the U.S. record on human

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Presidential Policy Speech Distributed As U.N. Official Document

The full text of the part dealing with Korea's reunification in the policy speech of President Kim Il Sung made on Dec. 30, 1986 was distributed as an official document (S-18629) dated Jan. 23 of the United Nations Security Council.

The President called for north-south high-level political and military talks in that part.

Meanwhile, on Jan. 25, Mr. Moammer El Gaddafi, Leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, expressed full support for the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks in a meeting with the Korean ambassador to Libya.

On Jan. 31, an enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris, adopted an appeal supporting the DPRK's proposal for the country's reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech. **(See related story on page 7)**

An action programme for 1987 adopted at a session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council held on Jan. 23-26 in Lisbon supported the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and the proposal for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the KCNA reported on Jan. 31. A statement adopted as a final document of the session expressed support to the proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the report said.

On Feb. 4, the Soviet-Mongolian joint statement on the Soviet visit of Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren expressed support to the DPRK's peace proposal.

The joint statement said that the proposal put forward by the DPRK "carries weighty importance in easing and overcoming the dangerous tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea."

Earlier on Jan. 30, a statement of

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

NCCCUSA Calls for Withdrawal of U.S. Nukes and Troops from S. Korea

A Christian organization in the United States called upon the U.S. government to affirm formally that "it is a policy goal of the United States to support the peaceful reunification of Korea."

It also urged the U.S. government to initiate negotiations to end the Korean War and bring about a comprehensive peace settlement in Korea as a step toward the reunification of the peninsula.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (NCCCUSA) adopted a policy statement on "Peace and the Reunification of Korea" on Nov. 6, 1986. **(See excerpts from the statement on page 8)**

The statement called for the negotiated withdrawal of all U.S. nuclear weapons from south Korea and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northeast Asia.

It said that the NCCCUSA shall "call for a mutually balanced reduction of the military forces of both the D.P.R.K. and the R.O.K., and a commitment by all parties not to introduce new levels of weaponry into the peninsula in order to enhance peace and security and to allow for a phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea."

The NCCCUSA is comprised of 32 member churches with a total membership of 42 million persons.

Outstanding Ideo-theoretical Activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are the first of the two-part article about the outstanding ideo-theoretical activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The article was written by Dr. Katebalirwe Amoti Wa Irumba, professor at Makerer University, Uganda.

We introduce his article to commemorate the 45th birthday of the Secretary.

I have studied many classical treatises written by Secretary Kim Jong Il, and other literature on his practical revolutionary activities. In the course of this, I have been completely fascinated by his outstanding ideo-theoretical activities and firmly convinced that he is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of Juche in our times.

The Secretary possesses unusual ideo-theoretical wisdom that could be effected only by profound ability of inquiry, keen scientific insight, extraordinary creative and imaginative zeal, wide ability of planning and opulent encyclopedic knowledge.

That is why though he has been very busy with the work of guiding the revolution and construction in Korea, he has written a large number of classics including the works of "On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy", "On the Juche Idea", "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" and "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea". In these and other works he has developed in great depth the ideo-theoretical content of Kimilsungism and the system of its composition in an all-round and comprehensive way. Thus he has clarified important questions such as the world outlook of Juche, the revolutionary theory of Juche, and the leadership method of Juche. Thus he accumulated the great ideo-theoretical achievements and knowledge for present Korea and its posterity and for countless present and future generations of mankind the world over.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has developed and enriched the Juche idea endlessly in conformity with the demand of the advancing era of Chajusong. He has, therefore, very abundantly given this philosophy its invincibility as an everlasting great banner for the victory of the cause of Chajusong, and enabled it to become the idea which has an eternal vitality as a guiding idea of the world.

In this article I would like to write about some characteristics of his outstanding ideo-theoretical activities.

* * *

The ideo-theoretical activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il are, first of all, characterized by his strong belief in, and unwavering devotion and commitment to the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung.

Secretary Kim Jong Il

Secretary Kim Jong Il elevates the Juche idea to the loftiest phase and applies it in his ideo-theoretical activities thoroughly, honestly and creatively.

He has accepted the Juche idea as the guiding idea of our times and of the revolution, and conducted his ideo-theoretical activities from the stand of firmly supporting and defending the idea and proving its greatness and justness as a banner of working people's interests and struggle.

All his ideo-theoretical activities are accordingly based on the Juche idea and are aimed at solving the theoretical and practical problems arising in applying it. Therefore, those activities themselves can correctly be defined as the thorough inheritance and development of the Juche idea itself. Also, they can justifiably be regarded as magnificent and memorable activities in defence of the people's Chajusong and in support of perpetual development of that Chajusong – the struggle started and spearheaded by President Kim Il Sung and heroically carried forward by the Korean working masses.

For example, the theory on modelling the whole society on the Juche idea advanced by the Secretary inherits from, and greatly develops the basic theory on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society put forth by the President. And the theory on the speed campaign, the basic form of battle in socialist construction, is itself at once inheritance and development of the theory on the Chollima movement, the theory of the mass movement advanced by the President.

So while the Secretary regards the revolutionary ideas of the President as the source of his ideo-theoretical activities and as his methodological foundation, he develops in remarkable depth and continuously renews all the contents of the Juche idea, while systematizing them regularly through his energetic ideo-theoretical activities.

Another important characteristic of Secretary Kim Jong Il's ideo-theoretical activities is that he always applies the Juche methodology thoroughly and creatively.

The Juche methodology that the Secretary applies is a new man-centred one.

It is a methodology which requires that one sees and approaches everything by focussing on man and solves all the problems of the world outlook on the basis of the correct solution of man's essential attributes.

The Secretary, basing himself firmly on the Juche methodology, has newly defined the fundamental problem of philosophy as the problem of the relations between the world and man and as the problem of man's position and role in the world, and profoundly proved that man holds the position of master and plays the decisive role in the world because he is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness.

He has advanced a new viewpoint towards the world that the real world is transformed and developed into a world which serves man by man himself because of his position of being master and his decisive role. He has in this way elucidated a revolutionary viewpoint and stand which approaches the world from the interests of man, the master of the world, and which defines the change and development of the world on the basis of the role of man, the transformer of the world. All these are his brilliant achievements which have concretely established a new philosophical world outlook by applying and renewing the Juche methodology.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has also newly developed the viewpoint on social history by centring on the popular masses, the subject of history.

He has newly clarified that socio-historical movements are caused by the independent demand of the popular masses and their creative ability and that the course of the socio-historical development is the course in which the position and role of the popular masses, the subject of history, increase with the growth of the independent demand and creative ability of the popular masses.

He has defined human history as the history of the struggle of the masses for Chajusong, and the social movement as the creative movement of the popular masses, and newly advanced the principle that the independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses plays the decisive role in the revolutionary movement.

In this way, the essence and character of social history and the law of the development of history have been newly elucidated, and a new scientific socio-historical outlook on the masses of the people as the subject established. This is the brilliant result which the Secretary has achieved by scientifically analyzing the socio-historical movement on the basis of the Juche methodology.

Clearly then, Secretary Kim Jong Il always solves all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of a new society in conformity with the independent demand of the popular masses and their interests.

He has elucidated that the value of ideologies and theories is determined according to how correctly they reflect the independent requirements and interests of the masses of people, the subject of history, and enable those masses of people to play a decisive role in revolutionary movement. He always raises problems and established the grounds for argument from the viewpoint of the masses' interests, and advance ideologies and theories in keeping with their class demands. That is why all his ideo-theoretical writings and activities are scientific and revolutionary and show the masses of people the path of struggle correctly representing an inspiring banner of their struggle for Chajusong and for the building of a new society.

What is important in the methodology maintained by Secretary Kim Jong Il is also that he solves everything in conformity with the actual conditions of his own country by placing the revolution of his own

(Continued on page 7)

Major On-the-Spot Working Guidance of The Secretary (1983—1986)

1983

Apr. 20: The Nampo Lock Gate construction site, Nampo City
Jun. 27: Political University, Pyongyang
Aug. 24: Okryu Restaurant, Pyongyang

1984

Apr. 1: The Dried Boiled Rice Factory, Pyongyang
The second-stage construction site of the Changgwang Street, Pyongyang
Apr. 11: The Nampo Lock Gate
Apr. 18: The Hamhung Grand Theatre, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Prov.
May 15-18: Various domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality, North and South Hamgyong Provinces.
They include the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the May 10 Factory, the Musan Mine, the Chongjin Shipyard, the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, the Songjin Steel Works, the May 24 Exports Fishery Station, and the Ryongsong Machine Complex
Jun. 21: The reconstruction and expansion project of the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang
Jul. 3: The construction work site of Pyongyang
He went round the Kaesong Youth Park, the Tongdaewon, Tapje and Munsu Streets
Jul. 11: The Nampo district
Jul. 19: The Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang
Aug. 3: The Light Industrial Goods Exhibition, Pyongyang
Oct. 22-24: Industrial domain in North and South Pyongyang Provinces
He visited industrial establishments including the Rakwon Machine Plant (Oct. 22), Pyongbuk Smeltery (Oct. 23) and Factory No. 121 (Oct. 24)

1985

Feb. 26: Inspected the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School together with President Kim Il Sung
Jul. 5: Reconstruction and expansion sites of the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the reconstruction site of the Liberation Obelisk, Pyongyang
Jul. 7: The Mangyongdae Wading Pool with a space of over 56,000 square meters
Jul. 12: Goods produced at daily necessaries shop of factories and enterprises throughout the country
Aug. 6: The Pyongyang Koryo Hotel and the second-stage construction of the Changgwang Street
Sep. 19: The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate together with President Kim Il Sung

1986

Mar. 4: The International Satellite Communication Earth Station and the construction site of the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery
Apr. 20: The Central Zoo
May 14 (so dated the KCNA): Direct sales stores in Pyongyang selling "August 3 mass consumption goods"

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (2)

Anecdotes of His Early Years

Secretary Kim Jong Il as a young boy, with President Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Jong Suk

(Continued from No. 1,322 issue of The People's Korea)

The life of the dear leader Kim Jong Il in his boyhood abounds in anecdotes beautiful like jewels and brilliant like the stars. Each of them is deeply stirring, so even now they stir people with boundless admiration.

A Few Well-Ripe Tomatoes

It was one summer day of the year when the dear leader was aged five. Kim Jong Suk had chosen a few well-ripe tomatoes and kept them in a small ice box. Then she went out for some time. When she came back she opened the ice box to take out and give the tomatoes to her son. But to her surprise, there was not a single tomato left in it.

Smiling brightly, the young dear leader clasped the hand of his mother and said:

"Mama, I opened the ice box to see what was in it and, oh how nice it was, there were seven red tomatoes there. Six friends of mine came to play with me, so we ate the tomatoes, each of us taking one. I was more delighted than if I had eaten ten or twenty by myself."

Stroking her son's head, the mother praised him by saying that he did very well to divide the tomatoes equally among his friends instead of eating them alone. When General Kim Il Sung returned home in the evening, she reported the fact to him.

The General was also very glad to hear that and said:

"You say he was delighted to share tomatoes with his friends? It's really praiseworthy. I'm very much pleased to hear that at such a young age he already knows the joy of serving his friends."

Children's Race of Tricycles

One day sport was held at the kindergarten. A special event which attracted the people's attention was a children's race of tricycles.

Kim Jong Il, too, was among the competitors. Every pupil on the take-off line wanted to win first place. At the starting signal, the children pedalled forward as fast as they could. The dear leader was in the lead from the start. Mother, kindergarten teachers and other children loudly cheered the racers on. Then, when the finish line was only a little distance away a boy fell sideways with his tricycle. The dear leader who was at the head looked back and quickly jumped off his tricycle and ran to the fallen boy. He helped him up and put him on the tricycle. Then he resumed the race at full speed, but he finished second because of the delay.

Mothers and teachers who had believed that the young dear leader would surely come in first, were sorry. But Kim Jong Suk was much delighted and loudly clapped her hands for her son. She used to refrain from praising her son in the presence of others no matter what a special feat he had carried out. But this day, when her son dashed to her, she welcomed him with open arms and embraced him. She said to the boy:

"You helped the fallen boy back to his feet, and that's much more praiseworthy than winning first place. You've done a good thing."

Another anecdote about a race of tricycles. One holiday children gathered in the yard of the General's residence and held a tricycle race. Mothers from nearby houses and People's Army soldiers stationed in the area came and watched the race.

The dear leader riding a tricycle was on the starting line. Together with other children he was about to start at the signal, when a soldier pushed his back as if to put him in an advantageous position.

The dear leader took the lead. Then, after racing forward some way, he suddenly brought his tricycle to a halt and jumped off, and, waving his arms, cried:

"Let's start again, again!"

The spectators were all dazed, not knowing what the matter was.

The dear leader returned to the take-off line and rebuked the soldier who had given him a push. "You mustn't do that."

The race was started over again and the dear leader won first place.

As this example shows, from childhood the dear leader never permitted a thing that was unfair and unreasonable.

Oil-Producing Nations of the World

Here is yet another anecdote which took place when the dear leader was a kindergarten pupil.

One holiday, chauffeurs sat together and were conversing. Their talk shifted to the subject of oil-producing nations of the world. Each of them named the countries which they argued were big oil producers. Now they were divided into two groups and argued pro and con about Iran and Persia being oil-producing nations of the world.

When the controversy was becoming heated, the dear leader who had been listening to their argument stepped forward with a beaming smile and said:

"Both of you are right. The uncles who speak in favour of Iran are right and also the other uncles who endorse Persia are correct. Iran and Persia are not different countries but one and the same nation."

The chauffeurs were all dubious. The dear leader told them to wait a minute and ran back to his house. He returned with a world globe. He pointed at Iran and said that it had formerly been called Persia but now its name was Iran.

In his kindergarten days the dear leader already had a thorough knowledge of the globe.

(Subtitles are ours... Ed.)

(To be continued)

POEM

The Country of Art

Silvestre Val (Portuguese Poet)

In the theatre whose walls are decorated with
Golden murals of fascinating art,
Slender fairies who descended from the heavens
Are dancing gracefully in dazzlingly beautiful dresses . . . .

The music flows out
As if the waves were rolling against the shore,
As if the breeze was whispering;
It touches my heart's strings
And penetrates my soul
Like a rivulet flowing in.

Now the music changes and tells
How the Koreans suffered in misery.

I am lost in anger
Gazing at the stage.
Plunged in deep thought,
I am captivated by the art of Korea
And carried on to a world of ecstasy.
. . . . . .

In the early 20th century
A patriot is walking in agony,
On the deserted field,
Determined to save his nation
Korea which had lost its light.

He draws a knife, thrusts it into his abdomen
Lamenting the fate of his country
At the International Peace Conference drowned in blood.

The audience weeps . . . . . .
O, his people who longed so ardently for
An illustrious leader
Are now living in this land of bliss
Holding the great leader in high esteem.

The whole audience weeps
Looking back on history
Pondering the great lesson
That reliance on outside forces brings ruin
Artists and I also weep.

Applause burst, shaking the hall,
The whole world – Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe –
Applauds the art of Korea
Her songs and dances.

What made the art of Korea a jewel?
It is the rays of Juche.

Juche art
Excellent in content and form,
Art of distinctly
Korean character.

Films of Korea shake the world,
Revolutionary operatic masterpieces
Are applauded by the Koreans and the people of the world.

Art has for centuries developed
Through Renaissance,
Yet Juche art of Korea
Signalled the Renaissance of this century
Recorded in a golden page of art.

I know that
Behind great art
Is a great politician, a great philosopher,
The master in art.
He is the great leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He shows the right path for art of the people,
Propounds the brilliant ideas and theory of art
And guides Juche art

The art of Korea
Flourishes in a great garden,
Signalling the cultural revolution.
The brilliant art of Korea
Is the highest peak of art in the world.

Protest Soaring against Torture Regime

Dissidents Planned 100,000-man Rallies across South Korea

Despite the south Korean authorities' intent to minimize the aftereffect of the torture death incident, dissidents are continuously unfolding protest movement against it across the land by planning mass rallies to mourn the victim's death, which, they said, would draw a total of about 100,000 people.

People's uproar over the torture death of a student activist during police interrogation in mid-January, which has already developed into a major political issue, even seems to have overshadowed the controversy over proposed constitutional reform.

In fact, Kim Young Sam a permanent advisor to the No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party which is a chief advocate of a direct presidential election system, is reported to have said that an end to torture is more important than the transfer of power.

Behind the comment is the public belief: The eradication of the worst form of human violence is the first step toward the democratization of the society.

In a bid to impress the people with their "sincerity" about respecting human rights, the authorities announced the inauguration of a special committee aimed at preventing the recurrence of police brutality.

But the attempt to mitigate the growing outcry appears to be in vain, as the south Korean English daily Korea Times (Jan. 5) wrote, "The public response does not seem to be very positive."

"This is because the people don't believe the government."

On the other hand, mass rallies to lament the 21-year-old student's death by torture in which 48 dissident groups plan to hold on Feb. 7 in provincial areas as well as in Myongdong Cathedral in central Seoul are gaining positive support.

As a proof of it, the Preparatory Committee for Pan-National Memorial Service for Pak Chong Chol (the name of the victim) has increased its members to 62,300 as of Feb. 5 from some 9,800 at the time of its inauguration on Jan. 27.

The committee consisting of those 48 groups, including religious organizations and the NKDP, and other volunteers estimated that as many as 100,000 people would take part in the prayer rallies.

Apparently alarmed over the nationwide meetings, the authorities are attacking the oppositionists strictly by labelling the planned mass rallies as "impure" or "illegal" so as to concoct a pretext to foil them.

The police authorities, which said that they would place triple blockade lines around the cathedral to strengthen the check of passers-by, invoked the "Kap-Ho emergency decree," the highest police alert action, for 24 hours from Feb. 6 and to mobilize some 34,000-strong police troops around the Seoul area.

They have also raided the offices of dissident groups and confiscated a number of leaflets, one of which reads, "Down with the present regime responsible for the death by torture."

For dissidents' part, the National Catholic Priests' Corps for the Embodiment of Justice wasted no time in criticizing the government for slandering the projected memorial services and for its intention to abort them by bringing police forces against them.

The organizers of the gatherings maintain that the mourning meetings would proceed "peacefully and orderly," while the authorities claim that social chaos and confusion would be caused.

An observer said, however, "Fierce scuffles or mourning Pak's death — which is social chaos?"

If the police block the gathering at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, NKDP assemblymen will lead the crowd to offer a "silent prayer" for Pak where they are stopped and stage a "nonviolent resistance," an opposition lawmaker was quoted as saying.

Those who are unable to attend the mass have been advised to wear black ribbons and blow horns at 2:00 p.m. as a gesture of mourning for the torture victim.

An NKDP spokesman warned, "Unless the rally is held unobstructed, masses may be enraged to create a fearful situation."

Confronting riot police, some 400 students from Chonnam National University in Kwangju on Jan. 26 staged a sit-in protest, following a prayer rally for the student who was tortured to death during police interrogation. (The Kwangju Ilbo, Jan. 27)

Chun's Day Is Drawing to a Close

—South Korean Defector Interviewed in Pyongyang—

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24 (KCNA) — Kim Jae Gol, 31, a south Korean student who had been studying in West Germany till he came over to the northern half of the Republic some time ago, met with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang Friday (Jan. 23).

Noting that it is not "Chongwadae" but the United States which administers the affairs of south Korea freely, he said it will not be long before Chun Doo Hwan is toppled.

In the future, too, the United States will show keen interest in "Chongwadae" and constantly change its running dogs to keep south Korea in its clutches, he remarked.

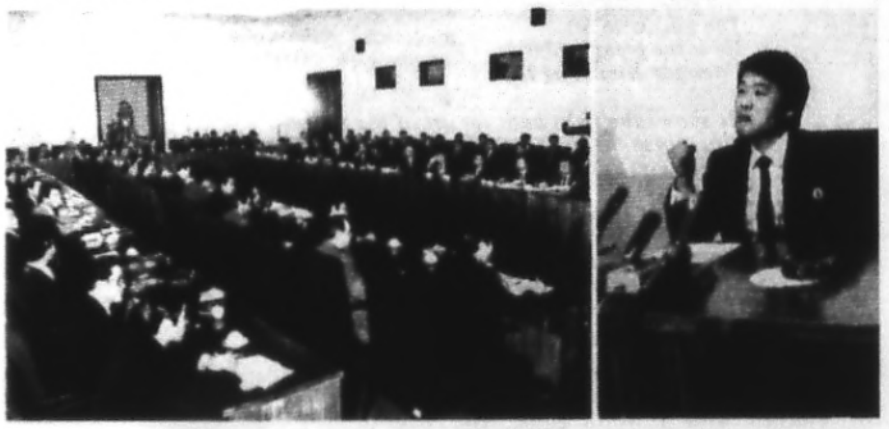
After graduating from a high school in Seoul, he was drafted into the puppet army to serve as a lance corporal of the headquarters company of "Chongwadae." Later he finished the course of German literature of Chungang University in Seoul and went to West Germany in April 1985, intending to obtain a diploma by further prosecution of studies. He studied in Gottingen.

He hails from Songnae-dong, Kimchon, North Kyongsang Province.

He recounted what he experienced while studying in West Germany.

When he went to Stuttgart, an industrial city about 600 kilometers from Gottingen, during vacation to earn money for his school expenses, a West German told him that President Kim Il Sung is really a great man, he said, and went on:

I learned later that a documentary film about the visit of the great General Kim Il Sung to European socialist countries had been televised in a number of European countries on the first anniversary of that visit. The afore-said West German had been deeply impressed by scenes of welcome in the film.



South Korean Kim Jae Gol, who defected to the DPRK at the end of last year, gave a press conference to Korean and foreign reporters on Jan. 23. (Rodong Sinmun, Jan. 24)

Many heads of state had visited European countries. But none of them had been greeted with such grand welcome.

Working at a window-making factory for three months from July, I heard a lot of stories about the great General Kim Il Sung and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il.

I felt national pride and honor for the first time in my life. Especially, I fell into deep thoughts over the fact that West Germans whose ideology and system are alien revered so deeply the great General Kim Il Sung and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il. In this course I keenly felt that the dignity of a nation is precisely the prestige of its leader and its pride and glory are the external authority of the great man guiding it.

Reading avidly books about the great General Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, I nursed deep in my heart reverence for them and intensely longed for the society of the north.

The quite different realities of the north and south which I learned clearly abroad convinced me that my genuine homeland is the north which is aglow with the dignity of the nation. I finally decided to come over to the north.

He said he could hardly forget the shame he felt in West Germany on account of Chun Doo Hwan. Recalling that the West German government gave a cold reception to Chun Doo Hwan, treating him as an ordinary traveller, when he visited West Germany and workers demanded the expulsion of that vassal of the United States, he said the European tour of the Chun Doo Hwan group was a shame to the nation.

For such despicable fellows as Chun Doo Hwan, he said, south Koreans have to go about with drooping heads abroad and this is one of the main motives of my decision to break with south Korea while studying abroad.

He told about what he saw and felt while standing sentry at "Chongwadae" from the end of the '70s to early '80s.

He said after Park Jung Hee was shot dead by Kim Jae Gyu, an operation was carried out to remove "army chief of staff" Chong Sung Hwa, many years senior of Chun Doo Hwan, under the off-stage manipulation of Wickham, and Chun Doo Hwan, an insignificant fellow either in class or in rank or in personality, grabbed the powers of the military overnight and became "president" for the mere reason that he was faithful to the United States.

"Chongwadae" is no more than a doghouse where faithful dogs of the United States get together, he said.

Conscious that south Korea must be freed from the domination of the United States in order to radically solve the structural contradiction of its society, students there set it as a target of struggle to oust the U.S. imperialists and briskly conduct awakening activity in that direction, he said.

The south Korean students, he went on, struggle even suspending classes and shedding blood, because it is the United States that causes all misfortunes and sufferings in the south and it is again the United States that persistently stifles the desire for national reunification.

Telling what he felt after being embraced in the bosom of the DPRK, he said:

I once again keenly felt that General Kim Il Sung is the destiny of our nation, the lodestar of national reunification, the hero of our nation and the peerless patriot, seeing him making the historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly in

(Continued on page 5)

Former S. Korean Politicians Call for Pan-National Memorial Rallies

The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, a DPRK public organization consisting of exiled south Koreans, set Feb. 7 as a day of joint mourning and called upon all the Korean nationals at home and abroad to hold memorial rallies for the late SNU student Pak Chong Chol that day.

Their appeal issued on Feb. 5 pointed out that a preparatory committee of the national memorial service for Pak Chong Chol, which consists of prominent representatives of different segments in south Korea, held a press conference on Jan. 27 to announce its decision to designate Feb. 7 as Day of National Memorial Services for Pak Chong Chol, and to call upon all the south Korean people to hold memorial services that day at all work sites and families in Seoul and throughout south Korea.

Following is a summary of the Feb. 5 appeal:

The consultative council regards this decision and appeal as a significant initiative reflecting the desire of the whole nation and fully supports and approves it.

The tragic death of student Pak Chong Chol which evokes unanimous sorrow and indignation among all Korean nationals, irrespective of idea, ideal and system whether they are in the north, the south or abroad, makes all our fellow countrymen express condolences before the young soul, beating their hearts.

Proceeding from such national sentiments, the consultative council sets Feb. 7 as day of joint mourning for the nation not only in the south but also in the north and abroad, and calls upon all the Korean nationals at home and abroad to simultaneously hold meetings that day in memory of the late student Pak Chong Chol.

Our appeal reflects the will of the whole nation to console and mourn together over the death of the young student who failed to achieve his youthful aim on the road of patriotism and is an expression of the sentiments of national bonds and solidarity to allay the sore mind and heal the bitter wound with the fellow countrymen in south Korea.

How can there be difference between the north and the south and how can there be difference in the sentiments of compatriots and can the difference in idea and system be a question in mourning over the death of the patriotic student who died a tragic death?

All the Koreans, whether they are in the north, the south and abroad are of the same homogeneous nation and brothers. Accordingly, even if there is a demarcation line in the territory, there can be no demarcation line in the hearts of the fellow countrymen.

From the olden times our fellow countrymen have regarded it as an obligation and beautiful manner to share the grievance and sufferings in the whole village in a disaster of a nameless villager and mourn the deceased.

We express the conviction that our initiative and call for holding a joint memorial service of the whole nation for the late student Pak Chong Chol will enjoy the unanimous support and approval of all Koreans in the north, the south and abroad.

To our surprise, however, a heart-rending news comes from south Korea today that the "national memorial service for the late Pak Chong Chol" will be blocked at the point of the bayonet.

Condemning the south Korean rulers for their inhumane act in having murdered him without any justification and even trying to bar a memorial service for him as one more act of murdering people, we strongly hold that they must immediately give up such criminal act in committing dual treachery against the nation.

We warn that if the Chun junta persistently suppresses and checks the "national memorial service for the late Pak Chong Chol" at the point of the bayonet and by force, it will arouse greater national resentment and resistance of the south Korean people and the entire fellow countrymen.

U.S. Has to Understand S. Korean Situation: Kim Dae Jung

SEOUL – Opposition leader Kim Dae-jung on Jan. 31 criticized anew the U.S. government for allegedly failing to correctly appreciate the Korean people's current struggle for a liberal democracy.

"I just don't see why the (U.S. President Ronald Reagan) administration fails to grasp the simple reasoning that having a genuinely democratic and stable government in south Korea will serve the very national interest of the United States," he said.

The 61-year-old former opposition presidential candidate added that the American Congress and press, on the other hand, appear to sympathize with and support the popular demands for sweeping democratic reforms here.

"We are by no means asking for direct American interventions in Korean affairs, but what we want to see is for Washington to make its position unequivocally clear that it does not side with any form of dictatorship," Kim said in an interview at his home.

"I'm carefully optimistic, however, about the prospects of winning a democratic government. In fact, I'm more optimistic now than in early 1980," he said.

He was referring to a short period of political freedom following the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in October 1979.

Kim said his optimism was based on what he views as the erosion of Chun's political base, with the military not so solidly behind Chun as in 1980 and the country's vast bureaucracy tired of prolonged military rule.

On the other hand, he said, the coalition of Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam is firmer than seven years ago, backed by church as well as students, workers and intellectuals.

"What we now need is to get the nation's middle class on our side by convincing them that we will be the ultimate winner and we will never resort to violence in seeking our goals," Kim said.

At this crucial juncture, he said, the United States should not give any sign of supporting the dictatorship so as to stem growing anti-American sentiments among students and workers.

Student demonstrations have turned more violent and have taken on more anti-American overtones in recent months.

Opposition quarters here tend to blame Washington's alleged support of the Chun government for the escalating anti-Americanism.

Constant Deadlock

South Korea's ruling and opposition forces have been squarely deadlocked over proposed constitutional reforms for the past year, featured by occasional violent clashes in and outside the National Assembly.

The government party has proposed a parliamentary cabinet system with the prime minister as chief executive, while the opposition has called for a presidential form of government with the president directly chosen by the electorate rather than through an electoral college as provided by the present basic law.

Neither party enjoys a two-thirds majority in the assembly needed to pass a constitutional bill.

Kim said the government party might be able to buy over or coerce some opposition or independent members to ram through its amendment bill, but a real political crisis would ensue if the bill is put to a national referendum without changing the present laws.

The present referendum law calls for holding a plebiscite on a single proposal, but the opposition party has been asking to change this to allow the opposition proposal also to be put before the voters.

This change is particularly needed to provide an alternative for the voters, Kim said, and free campaigning for both proposals should be allowed.

The opposition will concede and accept the government proposal only when its proposal is defeated in a fairly conducted plebiscite, he added. "This is a very reasonable proposition. Otherwise, the opposition will fight it out to the last," Kim said.

The opposition charges that the government party opposes a direct presidential election because it could not defeat an opposition candidate in a national election.

Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party has 147 seats in the 274-member house and needs at least 35 more votes for a two-thirds majority. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has 90, and the rest are either minority party of independent members.

Constitutional amendments must be confirmed well in advance to allow his successor to be elected in time.

(AP)

(Continued from page 4)

which he brilliantly indicated the road ahead of the nation for completely realising the Chajusong of man and put forward reasonable proposals for the reunification of the country.

He renewed his firm resolution to follow the great General Kim Il Sung and the respected leader Mr. Kim Jong Il with his body and soul.

Brief News from Seoul

Kim Dae Jung Recommended for Nobel Peace Prize

South Korea's best known dissident leader Kim Dae Jung was recommended as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987 by 73 parliamentarians of the Social Democratic Party of the West Germany on Jan. 30, according to a Reuter report from Bonn.

In their letter of recommendation sent to Oslo, where the Nobel headquarters are located, they said, "Mr. Kim Dae Jung has been fighting for the peaceful reunion of the motherland and for human rights through his democratic determination over the past decades."

15 Colleges Install Altars

A total of 2,610 students from 12 universities and colleges across south Korea have staged demonstrations or rallies on 18 occasions in memory of Pak Chong Chol who died from police torture, according to a report submitted to the national assembly by education minister Sohn Jai-souk.

Fifteen universities and colleges installed altars for the tortured student, he said.

Wall posters in protest against police torture were put up at 28 schools and printed materials at 11 schools, according to the report.

Nineteen citizens including nine lawyers burned incense at an altar installed at Seoul National University from Jan. 19 until Jan. 22 when the altar was closed.

6.9% of SNU Students Held at Least Once

As many as 1,523 students or 6.9 percent of Seoul National University's 22,000 students have had the experience of being taken to police stations last year in connection with anti-government protest actions.

Sophomores accounted for 58.3 percent of the total or 888, juniors for 18.3 percent or 278, freshmen for 15.7 percent or 239 and seniors for 7.8 percent or 119, according to the statistics released by SNU on Feb. 2.

One out of every five sophomores was reportedly detained by police one or more times for having participated in demonstrations and other campus protest actions.

The statistics revealed that 451 students were arrested and 11 others were booked without physical detention.

One hundred and fifty-one students were sent to summary court and the remaining 910 were either admonished or referred to the disciplinary council of the university.

Chongryun Raps Team Spirit 87

Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in a statement issued on Feb. 1, sharply criticized the Washington-Seoul joint war game as an "unpardonable criminal challenge to our nation and the world's peace-loving people."

"The sinister purpose" of Team Spirit 87, the statemen said, "lies in maintaining south Korea as a colony and a nuclear forward base by creating 'two Koreas' and putting down the ever-intensifying anti-government protest actions in south Korea."

Int'l Liaison Com. Meeting for Korean Reunification Held in Paris

An enlarged metting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris on Jan. 30 and 31.

Scores of delegates from Cuba, the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, Algeria, Madagascar and other countries made speeches at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers stressed in unison the need to further strengthen international solidarity with the Korean people this year for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Recalling that President Kim Il Sung in his historical policy speech put forward a proposal to hold north-south high-level political and military talks as a way of easing tensions in Korea and opening a new phase for her peaceful reunification, they expressed full support to it.

They sternly condemned the U.S. and the south Korean junta for their criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres and strongly demanded that they cancel at once the plan of the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises.

The meeting renamed the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea "the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea" and elected former President of Portugal Francisco Da Costa Gomes, former President of Senegal Leopold Sedar Senghor, former Geneva Mayor Roger Dafflong and former Greek Army General Georges Pattas honorary chairmen of the committee.

The meeting proclaimed the beginning of "the international year for peace in Korea and her reunification".

It decided to launch an international signature-collecting campaign for peace in Korea and her reunification. The campaign began with the attendants of the meeting signing the text of signature.

The text reads: "1. In support of the proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, 2. In support of the north-south high-level political and military talks and the tripartite talks, 3. In demand of the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. 4. In token of solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle for democracy, freedom and reunification."

Letters to President Kim Il Sung and to Secretary Kim Jong Il were adopted at the meeting.

Also adopted there was the appeal to the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organizations of all countries and international organizations "Let us further strengthen our joint action in support of peace in Korea and her reunification."

CC, WPK Sends Message to ILCIPRK on Its 10th Anniv.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message on Jan. 30 to the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its founding.

The message said in part:

The Liaison Committee over the last 10 years since its founding in 1977 has energetically organized the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, putting forward the Korean question as an important international political affair directly linked with peace in Asia and world.

Loud voices denouncing the "two Koreas" policy of the United States and the south Korean authorities and their new war provocation manoeuvres have reverberated through all parts of the five continents and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for the just cause of national reunification of our party and people have rapidly expanded thanks to the brisk activity and efforts of your committee. Your committee's energetic activity powerfully inspired the struggle of the south Korean people and students for independence against the U.S. and for democracy against fascism.

We highly estimate the feats of your liaison committee during the last decade.

Today, on the Korean Peninsula, the danger of permanent division and nuclear war is growing worse day by day, far from being removed, contrary to the demand and desire of the Korean people. This arouses deep apprehensions of the world peace-loving people.

Believing that your committee will greatly contribute to the cause of Asian and world peace in the future by intensifying the international solidarity movement for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and easing and dispelling the tensions in the region and for solving the question of Korea's reunification independently and peacefully, without the interference of foreign forces, we wholeheartedly wish your committee greater success in its noble work.

APPEAL

An appeal to the political parties, government, parliaments and social organizations of all countries of the world and international organizations was adopted on January 31 at an enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris.

The appeal says:

To achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula is not only a lawful demand of the Korean people, but also a common task of all peoples of the world, which is of weighty significance in dispelling the danger of nuclear war and defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

The enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea highly estimates as a positive one the new proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Dec. 30, 1986, the proposal to open north-south high-level political and military talks and discuss measures to remove the present political confrontation, such as the matter of promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realising multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south, steps towards reducing armed forces, stopping the arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises, and also deliberate on the measures to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The meeting fully supports this proposal, considering it to be most justifiable and realistic one for breaking the present deadlock in Korea and making a breakthrough in the efforts for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The meeting demands that the south Korean authorities respond to this just proposal without delay.

The meeting expresses the hope that the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organizations of all countries and international organizations will do their bid for the overall cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by standing behind this proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

If a durable peace is to be guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula and preconditions for a peaceful reunification are to be created, tripartite talks should be held involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea, it should cancel such large-scale aggressive joint military exercises as the Team Spirit 87 and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks. A peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between the north and south and the U.S. forces and all their military equipment including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea.

Reaffirming support for the proposal of tripartite talks, the meeting calls for further intensified international solidarity movement for the Korean people so that this proposal can be realised.

If the permanent division of Korea into "two Koreas" is to be prevented and the Korean nation be spared the scourge of a new war, she should be reunified by the most realistic way of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) which most correctly embodies the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The south Korean authorities should renounce such schemings for the permanent split of the Korean nation as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition" and accept the proposal to found a DCRK, with the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south recognized as they are.

The meeting appeals to the world progressive forces to support more actively the peaceful efforts of the DPRK to achieve the reunification of the country by founding a DCRK.

The meeting supports the courageous struggle of the south Korean students and people which has entered a new phase against the colonial rule of the United States and for the independent reunification of the country.

The meeting appeals to the world people to oppose the neo-colonial enslavement policy of the United States towards south Korea, expose and denounce the brutal repression and continued violation of human rights by the south Korean authorities and extend energetic support and solidarity to the struggle of the south Korean students and people to establish national sovereignty and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting also reaffirms full support for the proposal of the DPRK for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the north and south, which would create an atmosphere of national reconciliation and peace and also coincide with the idea of Olympics.

The meeting expresses the hope that the political parties, governments, parliaments and social organizations of all countries of the world and international organizations will take every possible step to make 1987 the "international year for peace in Korea and her reunification", a year of an epochal turn for solidarity with the Korean people.

It appeals to them, among other things, to actively join in the international signature campaign demanding peace of Korea and her reunification.

Let us unite in the broad solidarity movement worldwide in support of peace in Korea and her reunification and strengthen our common action.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jan. 28 – Feb. 4)

Jan. 28

* A Korean government economic delegation led by Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Gug Hun, first vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee to attend the Fifth Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party.
* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of its Standing Committee to African countries
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of its Central Committee to the Soviet Union

Feb. 2

* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by its deputy Director Li Chung Ung for the Soviet Union

Feb. 4

* A delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its Chairman Kim Yu Sun for Switzerland
* A delegation of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association headed by Yun Gi Jong, minister of finance and chairman of the association to Syria
* A Korean sports delegation headed by Kim Hyong Jin, vice chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee to Bulgaria

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Jan. 23 – Feb. 3)

Jan. 23

* A delegation of Peruvian parliamentarians for the study of the Juche idea headed by chairman of the sub-committe of education of the house of deputies Mercedes Cabanillas de Llanos

Jan. 26

* A delegation of Moscow city construction workers of the Soviet Union, headed by Oleg Yamov, director of a department of the General Bureau of Moscow City Construction

Feb. 2

* A Hungarian light industry delegation

Feb. 3

* GDR, Romanian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet teams to participate in the international junior friendship speed skating tournament of socialist countries

(KCNA)

Controversial Bill of Amendment to Alien Registration Law Criticized

Chongryun held a 10,000-people mass rally and a street demonstration on May 15, 1985 in Tokyo demanding the fundamental revision to the Alien Registration Law.

On Jan. 20 the Justice Ministry of Japan disclosed the details of a bill to revise the Alien Registration Law, which is planned to be sent to the Diet this coming March.

However, the alien registration bill has been criticized strongly by the Japanese as well as foreign residents in Japan as a device to distort public opinion which demand fundamental change in the law.

Main Features of Bill

The main features of the revision to the Alien Registration Law are:1) Foreign residents 16 years of age or older, who have lived in Japan for one year or longer would be required to be fingerprinted only on their first registration;2) The present pocket-size alien registration certificate would be replaced by a laminated plastic card similar to a driver's licence; 3) As for those who refuse to be fingerprinted, the intervals between registration renewals would be shortened to less than five years, the shortest interval set at one year.

The proposed bill requires fingerprinting only once. The present law demands foreigners to give a print of their left index fingers not only when they apply for a registration book for the first time but also each time their books are renewed. However, the fingerprinting system has been criticized as denigrating and discriminating. The number of those who refuse to be fingerprinted has increased among other foreign residents in Japan as well as resident Koreans recently.

It was in 1952 that the fingerprinting of foreigners residing in Japan became compulsory. Due to strong opposition raised at that time, the system was not enforced until three years later. There is a long history of opposition to be fingerprinted. At present, it is not only foreigners living in Japan, but also Japanese nationals voicing protest against it as "an insult to the foreigner." This is not a problem of how many times or how often it is done, but a distrust of fingerprinting itself.

Actually at the time of renewal there are a few city, ward, town or village offices that make a close check of the fingerprint. Nor do the clerks stationed at the windows possess the expert knowledge to verify whether a new fingerprint is the same as the old one, or whether it is really that of the person appearing at the window. In the case of a driver's license, only the photograph and particulars are checked in the case of a renewal, but there does not seem to be any drawback to this system. The fingerprinting system is nothing but a system treating foreigners as criminals.

In addition, according to the bill, a new print might be required in cases where the identification of a foreigner was open to doubt. For example, if the original alien registration card bearing a print was lost or a print was unclear.

It means the newly proposed bill, by presenting an exception provision, allows the local government authorities to compel the foreigners to be fingerprinted.

The present certificates of alien registration would be replaced by laminated plastic cards on the grounds of greater convenience in carrying. It makes it possible to computerize the control of foreigners.

Currently, Japan's Alien Registration Law requires that the alien registration certificate be kept on the person at all times. In Japan at present that the Japanese nationals do not have to carry any kind of certificates. Nevertheless, residet foreigners are obliged to carry the certificates for 24 hours a day and further they are required to present them, on request to the competent authorities. If they happen to forget the certificates, they can be punished. The elimination of this provision has also been demanded.

Under a bill of amendment, those who refuse to be fingerprinted might have the validity of their alien registration certificates shortened to two or three years. According to the bill, those who refuse to be fingerprinted would be sentenced to one-year imprisonment or a fine of up to ¥200,000, the same as the current penalty.

It is nothing more than a threat to force resident foreigners to submit to fingerprinting and undermine the campaign for revision to the law including the abolition of the fingerprinting system.

The proposed bill has not touched upon the harsh punishments for violation of the law.

As to law on the status and residences of registrants there is the Family Registration Act and the Residence Register Law for the Japanese. Those who violates these laws are find—"an administrative punishment." A fine in this case is distinct from a fine in criminal cases.

The primary aim of the Alien Registration Law should be to make clear the status and residences of foreign registrants such as the Family Registration Act and the Residence Registrar Law for Japanese people.

However, a violation of the Alien Registration Law is treated as a criminal case and a violator is liable to a penalty—confinement, penal servitude or a fine.

Increasing Criticism of Proposed Bill

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) immediately criticized the bill that distorts public opinion, demanding the fundamental amendment to the Alien Registration Law.

The English daily published here "The Daily Yomiuri" commented on the bill in its editorial on Jan. 22, saying, ".... as a member of the international community a country should listen to the opinions of other countries and not enforce policies without due consideration of others.

"Japan's immigration authorities should have international vision capable of answering foreign criticism while retaining Japan's peculiar policies.

"A law must be observed . . . The Japanese government handling of aliens is influenced too much by the feeling that they should be controlled."

"We believe that the government should abandon the thinking that aliens are people to be controlled."

The Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" was quoted as saying on Jan. 22 that the bill is lacking in consideration of human rights.

The English daily "Mainichi Daily News" said in its Jan. 24 editorial: "Among the foreigners residents in Japan, the great majority are Koreans. They have a historical background of residing in Japan. Moreover, most of these Koreans are now of the second or third generation. They were born, grew up and were educated in Japan. Why should a special system be applied to them? *(*Korean residents totaled 680,991 out of a total of 857,625 foreign residents in Japan as of June 1986, according to statistics of the Justice Ministry of Japan.)*

"At this time when basic human rights are a subject of widespread discussion, the direction to be taken should be toward the elimination of fingerprinting and also the need to carry the alien registration certificate on one's person at all times."

Chongryun has urged the fundamental amendment of the Alien Registration Law which includes the abolition of the fingerprinting system, the obligation to carry the certificates at all times and the penalty system.

These demands have won wide-ranging support from Japanese people. Some 1,082 local government assemblies adopted resolutions or petitions to support these demands.

Fundamental amendment to the Alien Registration Law should be made toward the direction of guaranteeing the human rights of resident foreigners including Korean nationals in Japan.

20th Anniv. of Univ. of Science Celebrated In Pyongyang

A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Jan. 31 to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the University of Science.

Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teaching staff and students of the university.

The message notes that President Kim Il Sung founded the University of Science on Jan. 17, 1967, with a deep insight into the important role of science and technology in the building of socialism and communism.

It says that the University of Science has built up the habit of revolutionary study within it and actively fostered and developed the distinguished natural endowments and talent of students to produce many associate doctors and doctors in their twenties and thirties and vigorously carried on the work of scientific study, and thereby made a positive contribution to the development of science and technology and to the socialist economic construction of the country.

The message highly estimates the great achievements the teaching staff and students of the University of Science has made in training scientific cadres in the past by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of education under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Ro Sang Gyun, director of the University of Science, made a report at the meeting.

Noting that the University of Science founded by the President has entered a new road of development under the wise guidance of the WPK, the reporter stressed that Secretary Kim Jong Il has developed and strengthened it to be a reliable base for training scientific cadres of the country.

The reporter stated: Under the guidance and deep care of the party and the work to strengthen education in basic science, specialised scientific knowledge and foreign languages in the past, giving a definite precedence to the political and ideological education of students and thus registered proud successes in brining up many able scientific workers and markedly increasing the proportion of the holders of academic degrees and titles among the teachers and researchers.

(Continued from page 2)

country at the centre. And accordingly he emphatically teaches that in revolutionary movements, all problems must be solved within the reality and specific conditions of a given country, finding solution suitable to one's own actual situation. This means taking independent and creative attitude towards established theories and avoiding dogmatism, subjectivism and flunkeyism.

The Secretary holds fast to the principle of solving all problems arising in the building of a new society by relying on the strength of the Korean people themselves and in keeping with the demands and interests of the Korean revolution on the basis of their own independent judgement and faith.

He theoretically and practically solves all problems from the stand of defending the sovereign rights and dignity of the country and people and adding luster to them, examines in an all-round way any theory which can injure the dignity, honour and independence of the nation and corrects it in time.

Also, he exemplarily solves all the practical and theoretical problems arising in the building of a new society on the basis of the specific realities of Korea without mechanically applying or sticking to the existing theories or other peoples' experience, and established and applies new principles and theories on the basis of the living experience of the Korean revolution.

That is why all the ideologies and theories advanced by Secretary Kim Jong Il are scientific, and do reflect the practical demand and specific conditions of the Korean revolution correctly while providing the most correct guiding principles for the building of a new society.

After all, it can be said that applying a new man-centred Juche-oriented methodology – herein lies one of the sources of greatness and creativity of Secretary Kim Jong Il's ideology and theory and their truth and vitality.

(To be continued)

Peace and Reunification of Korea

—Policy Statement Adopted by Governing Board of NCCCUSA—

Following are excerpts from the policy statement on "Peace and the Reunification of Korea" adopted by the Governing Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (NCCCUSA) on Nov. 6, 1986:

ADVOCACY AND ACTION

In a spirit of repentance and with the desire to promote the cause of peace and reunification of Korea, the Governing Board of the NCCCUSA sets forth the following guidelines for the advocacy and action of the Council and its member communions to avoid the repetition of the sins of the past and to heal the brokenness to which we have contributed.

Healing and Reconciliation

A. Recognizing that to contribute to the reunification of Korea we must work to eliminate from our own nation the fear and enmity toward others which are fed by the misuses and misunderstandings of national security and which blur our vision of the humanity of others, all of which make it difficult for us to learn from the mistakes of the past and to play a positive international role;

the NCCCUSA shall renew its own efforts and promote efforts in the member communions to eradicate these dehumanizing elements in our own national life.

B. Recognizing the need to develop a fuller understanding of the tragic consequences of the division of Korea;

the NCCCUSA shall continue to study the causes of conflict and division in Korea and develop concrete programs to assist in the healing of those wounds.

C. Recognizing the urgent need to assist divided families to be reunited with their loved ones while this generation is still alive;

the NCCCUSA will advocate and facilitate efforts to establish contact among and to reunite separated family members.

D. Giving thanks to God for the continued deepening of our bond of unity with churches and Christians in South Korea, and for guiding us over the barriers which so long have separated us from Christians in North Korea; and deeply regretting that Christians in South and North Korea have not yet been able to establish open and regular contact and to realize their unity;

1. *the NCCCUSA shall* support and participate in the efforts of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in cooperation with the Christian Conference of Asia (CCA) to enable the Christians of North and South Korea to reestablish relations and to nurture one another in order better to serve all the people of Korea;

2. *the NCCCUSA commends to the member communions* the recommendations of the WCC 1984 Consultation on "Peace and Justice in North East Asia," and with regard to future U.S. contacts with North Korea, *draws particular attention* to the following: "Christians in North America and Europe have had only sporadic contacts with North Korea and have had extremely limited exposure to the Christian community there. Strengthening such ties of communication is an important first step... (But) renewing contact after such a long time requires careful preparation, coordination and consultation, taking into account the sensitivities of the churches in both parts of Korea... (It) is preferable that responsible church bodies be involved in these contacts... The churches (are) encouraged to share with the WCC and the CCA plans for contacts with and results of visits to North Korea."

3. *The NCCCUSA further urges member communions* to coordinate their activities in this field through its appropriate program units.

Peace with Justice

A. *The NCCCUSA calls upon member communions* to enhance their current peace education programs through a focus on Korea, including the concerns expressed in this statement.

B. Recognizing that the barriers of decades of division and hostility can only be overcome through the full, open participation of the Korean people, North and South, in the process of reunification, not merely through negotiation at high levels of government;

the NCCCUSA shall continue and strengthen its efforts to promote peace, justice and participatory democracy for all Koreans as a fundamental aspect of reunification.

C. Considering that efforts are urgently needed to reduce tension in the North East Asia region to prevent a renewed outbreak of war and to create a climate favorable for reunification so that the Korean people may proceed to resolve their national question without undue external pressure or interference.

the NCCCUSA shall:

1. *Continue to press for* progress in direct negotiations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in order to reduce tensions between the two superpowers whose bilateral relations directly affect the political climate of the world and of this region; and recognizing that other major powers in this area can play a constructive role in helping to create a positive climate conducive for such talks, *urge* the U.S. government to be sensitive to their special interests and relationships in the peninsula.

1. *Urge* the United States Government to refrain from applying pressures on Japan to assume a regional military role, especially in the light of its history of military conquest and colonial rule on the peninsula, and out of respect for the efforts of the Japanese people to safeguard Article 9 of their Constitution, which renounces war as a means of settling international disputes; and to encourage the government of Japan to open more adequate channels of communication with the D.P.R.K.

3. *Press for* the negotiated withdrawal of all U.S. nuclear weapons in and all U.S. and U.S.S.R. nuclear weapons targeted on Korea, and *press for* the creation of a nuclear-free zone in North East Asia.

4. *Call for* the suspension or substantial reduction in scale of military exercises in both sides of Korea and their eventual cessation as a way of eliminating gestures which may be interpreted as provocative.

5. *Call for* a mutually balanced reduction of the military forces of both the D.P.R.K. and the R.O.K., and a commitment by all parties not to introduce new levels of weaponry into the peninsula in order to enhance peace and security and to allow for a phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

New Directions for U.S. Policy

A. *The NCCCUSA calls upon* the United States Government to affirm formally that it is a policy goal of the United States to support the peaceful reunification of Korea.

B. Believing the time has come for the United States Government to develop relationships with North Korea while at the same time reassuring South Korea that the U.S. will continue and enhance those relations with it which promote and respect the full sovereignty of the Korean people, and believing that such steps are possible now, and could be taken in such a way as to reduce tension and fear, to create new stability in the region and to serve the cause of the reunification of Korea.

the NCCCUSA urges the United States Government:

1. *To refrain from* hostile and inflammatory rhetoric about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the hope that this would reduce the use of hostile and inflammatory rhetoric by both parties in Korea.

2. *To end* restrictions on direct people-to-people contacts between the D.P.R.K. and the U.S.A., and to enable increased contacts between church, cultural and academic sectors of the two societies.

3. *To help facilitate* contact and reunion of Koreans resident in the U.S.A. with separated family members in the D.P.R.K.

4. *To create* a U.S. interests section in a friendly neutral nation's embassy in Pyongyang and to invite an equivalent D.P.R.K. representation in Washington, with the hope that this would lead to similar steps between the R.O.K. and the D.P.R.K.

5. *To help facilitate* similar channels of communication between the R.O.K. and the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. in recognition of the important roles these nations play in the region and their present-day potential for contributing to reunification.

C. Believing that the reunification of Korea can only occur as a result of direct talks between the North and South Korea;

the NCCCUSA urges the United States to extricate itself from its commanding role in R.O.K. military affairs and its dominance over the political and economic life of the nation in order to achieve a climate in which productive talks could take place on the basis of mutual respect for the independence of the other.

D. Believing that the membership of both the R.O.K. and the D.P.R.K. in many of the specialized agencies of the United Nations is an important beginning toward full Korean participation; and that the U.N. could play a constructive role in facilitating dialogue between North and South Korea on issues regarding reunification, and in helping to develop confidence-building measures which could be taken as intermediate steps on the way to reunifying the country; but that this constructive role cannot be played by the United Nations so long as it is considered by more than one of the parties directly or indirectly involved as a partisan force;

the NCCCUSA urges the United States to withdraw from commanding the U.N. peace-keeping operation at the Demilitarized Zone in Korea in favor of mutually acceptable neutral nations, in order to free that world body more adequately to fulfill its current mandate and explore appropriate alternative roles.

E. Believing that now, more than three decades after the end of open hostilities in Korea and the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1953, the time to end the war and to make peace is overdue;

the NCCCUSA urges the United States Government to initiate negotiations to end the war and bring about a comprehensive peace settlement in Korea as a step toward the reunification of the peninsula.

(Continued from page 1)

joint military exercises are bringing not a spring breeze of peace but fiery clouds of war."

The article, titled "Give Up Military Exercises and Respond to Peace Talks", also pointed out that the military exercises are incompatible with peace and dialogue, rapping the U.S. and the south Korean authorities' announcements that the war games are "routine exercises" and "defensive exercises."

"The Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises in which large armed forces more than 200,000 strong and modern equipment of destruction enough to prosecute a whole war will be mobilized are out-and-out offensive operation exercises and virtually a 'preliminary war' and 'nuclear test war' simulating a 'surprise attack on our Republic'," the paper said.

(Continued from page 1)

rights abroad during the past year published by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and the Watch Committees.

The lawyers committee is a public interest law center promoting international law and human rights, and the Watch Committees are citizens organizations that monitor and promote human rights under the names Americans Watch, Asia Watch and Helsinki Watch.

Aryeh Neier, vice chairman of the Watch Committees, said the report is the sixth annual report on the U.S. human rights record.

Neier said at a news conference, ". . . our view is that during the latter portion of the year . . . the administration seemed to reverse course and revert to what had been its previous practice."

"It provided verbal and other forms of support to many right-wing dictatorships around the world," he said, citing south Korea, South Africa and several other countries.

(Continued from page 1)

the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa supporting the proposal for north-south talks was reported by the Bulgarian News Agency. The statement was quoted as saying, "The recent initiative of the DPRK is an example of new political thinking and is conducive to the creation of an atmosphere of trust."

The DPRK's recent peace proposal was supported by:

M. Basavapunnaiah, member of the politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Hernan Torres Matuz, deputy general secretary of the Juvenile Movement of Caiman Islands; Joasim Andria Narisoa, director of the Radio Station of Madagascar; The Democratic Youth League of Ghana; and figures of 13 public organizations in Pakistan, including Abdul Malik, general secretary of the Pakistan Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and Kanis Hwanima, president of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.